





## AN ERROR.

Occurred, from oversight, in a part of our last impression. We made our Frankfort correspondent say, that when Mr. Hopkinson had concluded his speech on the new election bill, "every one looked to Mr. Bridges and Owens"; the remark should have read, "every one looked to Mr. Bridges and Owens" for a reply.

We are sure that our readers will receive, with gratification, the copious details of congressional debate, which are inserted in the preceding pages of this GAZETTE. The specimens in favor of the bill repealing the internal taxes, exhibit on the part of republicans, a steady adherence to just party principles, and an unabated hostility to systems of general domestic taxation, after they have ceased to be absolutely necessary. Their arguments against the taxes are irresistibly cogent. The remarks of Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Baldwin, both federalists, are only a little less of the old federal stamp, and betray a pertinacious propensity, in some of that party, to tax the people, merely for the purpose of burthening them.

A New York federal print finds fault with the selection, by Mr. CLAY, of so many chairmen of important congressional committees from the south and west; and asserts that these selections have been made by the Speaker with a view to render the committees "an energetic engine in his own hands, to forward his own views and plans of policy," especially with regard to South America. Now, the New York Editor has been most unfortunate in his assertion; for so happens that the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, Mr. FORSYTHE, is the very father of that bill, which was passed by the last congress, *ostensibly*, according to its title, "to maintain the neutral relations of the United States," but *in reality* and *avowedly* to prevent our citizens from giving any aid, in men, arms, or ships, to the South Americans. Mr. LOWDENS, the chairman of the financial committee, and Mr. NEWTON, the chairman of the commercial committee, voted for the same bill; and that, too, as all of us know, directly contrary to the speeches, votes and avowed policy of Speaker CLAY. Col. JOHNSON, chairman of the military committee, is the only chairman of an important committee who has harmonized with Mr. CLAY in relation to his South American policy. These facts fully refute the charge against the Speaker, and show that, in his appointments, he has not at all thought of promoting "his own policy" towards the South Americans.

## GAZETTE SUMMARY.

The capture of MINA is not certain, and the success of the republican chief BOLIVAR, in South America, has been great, as our readers will see.

A joint resolution, offered in Congress, authorizing the members to draw six dollars per day as their compensation, has been rejected, and a committee appointed in the house to report a bill providing for their pay. The Senate has passed the bill repealing the internal taxes, with some verbal amendments, in which the house has no doubt concurred, and the bill become a law.

Our Mediterranean squadron was at Gibraltar Nov. 1, except the constellations, which had sailed for America. Intelligence from France to the 20th of October, states the crop of wines and brandies to have been very small the past season, and the prices of those articles consequently rising very high. The following Paris article, dated October 17, induces a suspicion of approaching hostilities between Spain and Portugal.

A private letter from Portugal mentions, that General O'DONNEL, having united a considerable corps in Andalucia, Spain, was expected to embark with it about the end of the present month.

A new order has changed completely the disposition of those forces, and they have been directed towards the frontier of Estramadura, without any known object for such a destination. On the other side, the Portuguese have sent troops to Elvas, and to the borders of that strong place.

Marschal Beresford, commander in chief of the Portuguese, has sent an aid-de-camp to Madrid, to demand an explanation of this movement.

Richard M. Crane has been appointed Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

## NEWS.

## EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington City, Dec. 15.

Congress have been occupied for the last week with various propositions, relative to the army, an invalid corps, military academies, the judiciary, a bankrupt law, and others, all of which you have seen in the newspapers. Of these propositions, those made by Col. JOHNSON, are of an interesting character; but they will not all pass. He, nevertheless, deserves credit for having made them. The affair of captain Heath and commodore Perry has come before the Senate, and occasioned some spirited remarks. The general impression is, I think, against commodore Perry's conduct to captain Heath. However, the necessity of preserving strict discipline in the navy, will go far to screen the commodore from open censure. I am sorry the affair came before the public at all, and it would have been much better that the friends of each had interfered to make up matters. The bankrupt bill will have many advocates, both in and out of Congress. It is loudly called for by the times, not only to protect honest and unfortunate debtors, but to secure creditors from fraudulent tricks. Many of the local insolvent laws are badly framed, so as to be more favorable to rogues than to upright men. The house of representatives are pursuing inquiries for the purpose of purging their body of members who have unconstitutionally held offices in the gift of the President, within the term for which they have been elected. This is a good omen. Congress have not, as yet, touched the subject of their compensation. Some talk of nine, some of ten, and some of the old six dollars a day. It is a delicate subject with most of the new members, who have come into the house upon a kind of plighted word for low pay.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 15.

## EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Washington, Dec. 14.

It is mentioned here with apparent authenticity, that the British Minister, Mr. BACON, has, by command of his government, entered a protest against our coming into possession of the Floridas, by purchase, or otherwise. I state what I hear, not what I know. Such intercession can hardly be expected.

The private Secretary of the President, as I presume you very well know, is a younger brother to him, his nephew, as has been stated. The Secretary is a gentleman of pleasing address, and every way fitted for the station."

## COMMENCEMENT OF WAR WITH THE INDIANS.

Copy of a letter from Major General Gaines to the Governor of Georgia, dated at Fort Scott, (near the confluence of the Flint and Catahouche rivers) 21st Nov. 1817.

Sir—The first Brigade of the United States' troops arrived at this place on the 12th instant. I had previously sent an Indian runner to notify the Fowl Town Chief Ene-he-inu-ny, of my arrival, and, with a view to ascertain whether his hostile temper had abated, requested him to visit me. He replied that he had already said to the commanding officer here, all he had to say, and that he would not come.

He had warned Major TWIGGS not to cross, or cut a stick of wood on the east side of Flint river, alledging that the land was his, that he was directed by his powers above and below to protect and defend it, and he should do so. This being the talk referred to, and his town having continued to be hostile ever since the late war, having participated, as the friendly Indians assert, in the predatory war carried on for some time past against the Georgia frontier, I yesterday detached two hundred and fifty men (supposed to be about the strength of the town) under the command of Major TWIGGS, with orders to bring to me the Chief and warriors, and, in the event of resistance,

The legislature of Kentucky reassembled on Monday last. We perceive, with interest in the journals of

to treat them as enemies. The detachment arrived at the town early this morning and were instantly fired upon, but without effect. The fire was briskly returned by the detachment, and the Indians put to flight, with the loss of four warriors slain, and, as there is reason to believe many more wounded.

Among the articles found in the house of the Chief, was a British uniform coat (scarlet) with a pair of gold epaulets; and a certificate signed by a British captain of marines, "Robert White, in the absence of colonel Nichols," stating that the Chief "had always been a true and faithful friend to the British."

The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the "Red Sticks" and others, as more than two thousand independent of the blacks at and near Suwanney, within 130 miles of this place, amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them. The friendly Indians inform me, that the hostile party and blacks have been promised a British force to assist them, from New-Provident. This promise, though made by Nichols and Woodbine, is nevertheless relied on by these deluded wretches, who, I have no doubt, will sue for peace as soon as they find their hopes of British aid to be without foundation.

I have called the militia from Fort Hawkins to this place, and have directed colonel BREARY to confer with your excellency upon the subject of an additional Battalion for the protection of the frontier from Ocmulgee to St. Mary's.

EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Major Gen. Commanding.

## CAPTURE OF GENERAL MINA.

The schooner Cuba, capt. CLUCKNER, has arrived at Baltimore, in twelve days from Havana, and brings the following intelligence, received at that place from capt. MONTGOMERY, just arrived from Vera Cruz:

TRANSLATION—*Capture of the traitor MINA, by Col. Orran.*

H. E. the Viceroy has just received by an extraordinary courier, the following communication:

Most EXCELLENT SIR—Long live the king. The Compt. of Silas, under date of the 27th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, writes me as follows—

ESTEEMED SIR—At last we have obtained the fruit of our labours—MINA has been taken alive and is now entering this place. They also bring the head of Moreno—they have taken the two other HERRERAS, Frenchman and other officers of their infantry. We killed several when we attacked them, which was by surprise. All this has been achieved by Senor Orrantia, who left here at 10 o'clock at night with cavalry for el Baradito, near la Hachiqueza; which news is interesting, I communicate for the satisfaction of your excellency and of all the good and loving subjects of our sovereign, and I shall consider it very complete, if it gets to hand as expeditiously as I wish.

God preserve your excellency many years.

Leopoldo, October 28, 1817 2 a. m.  
JUAN DE PERGUERA.  
To H. E. the Viceroy Don Juan  
Ruiz de Apodaca.

MARRIED, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Fishback, Mr. George HAY, to Mrs. NANCY WELLOCK, formerly of Boston, Massachusetts.

## THE TAMMANY MILLS.

ARE again in operation, on an enlarged scale.

PRICES.

SUPERFINE FLOUR, of a superior quality, per bushel, \$5

Do. 100 lbs. 2 50

Any smaller quantity at the same rate.

COMMON FLOUR, per 100 lbs. from \$1 75 to \$2

Any smaller quantity at the same rate.

BRAN, per bushel, 8 1-3 cts

SHOTS, 12 1-2 cts

SHIP STUFF, 25

CORN MEAL, unusually good, 50 cts.

From the first day of January, the above articles will be delivered, at the prices annexed, to all persons who may desire it, residing within the town limits. Those who wish a regular supply are requested to send in their names, and mention the day or days of the week on which it would be most agreeable to receive it.

WHEAT and COIN constantly purchased at the highest prices; or received in exchange for flour and meal.

Present Rate of Exchange.

3 bushels and 20 lbs. of wheat for 100 lbs. of superfine flour, or 6 bushels and 40 lbs. of wheat for a barrel of flour, and a barrel of corn in the ears, for 3 bushels of meal.

SCREENINGS, &c. sold at the Mills.

JOHN & THO. P. HART.

Lexington, January 3—1817.

## NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to me, by Thomas D. OWINGS Esq. bearing date the 19th day of January, 1810, I shall on the 8th day of January, next, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Lexington, proceed to sell the following Slaves or so many thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of twenty five hundred and four Dollars and fifty eight cents with interest thereon from the 7th day of November 1817, and the costs of carrying the Sales into effect. (To wit,) Negro John and George (Master Founts,) Alexander, Moses, John and Juba, (Potters,) Abram, Phil, Ajay and Henry (common labourers,) Moses, John and Henry, (waiters,) Isaac, (cook,) Bob and Harry, (waggoners,) and Wilford (Hannerman.)

The Sale to be for ready money, and to commence about twelve o'clock: Any person desirous of becoming a purchaser, may see the deed of trust in my possession or the Record of it in the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals.

JOHN H. MORTON, Trustee.

January 1st, 1818—18.

Attest—HAROLD SAMUEL O.

Harold Samuel O.

</div

## S. H. WOODSON,

Has removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. —tf January 6, 1817.

## THE CELEBRATED BULL.

RAISED by Mr. SUTHER, who obtained a Silver Cup at two annual exhibitions of cattle under the direction of the Agricultural Society, is at my farm near Lexington, for the convenience of those who wish to improve their breed of cattle. Five Dollars is the price; good pasture on moderate terms.

This Bull excels in beauty and size any animal of his kind in the state; his calves selling from 30 to 50 dollars from common cows, and from blooded cows as high as 250 dollars. I have not heard of a single one of an inferior description—all are greatly superior to those by other bulls.

JOHN POWLER.

Lexington, July 26, 1817.—tf

THE WESTERN PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURE.

*Late Foreman to Messrs. Watsons, of Phila.*  
Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

### T. L. EVERDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES, (many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes which, for goodness, beauty and price combined, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make, and no *dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of better materials—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, industry and ingenuity may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—tf

THE NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORMS, LADIES HABITS, &c. executed in a superior style.

Two or three young lads of respectable families will be taken as apprentices.

JOINED JOURNEYMAN TAILORS wanted, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

67 The Frankfort Argus, Paris Citizen and Georgetown Patriot will please to insert the above three times, and send their bills to this office for collection.

Cheapside, Lexington, Sept. 6, 1817.—tf

THE MILITARY BOUNTY LAND.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 2

23d Sept., 1817.—tf

NOTICE.—The lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lot, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their farms in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that notice.

Every soldier of the late army who has received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending to this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post Office at ——."

Signed, ———

The patents of soldiers who have received, or shall hereby notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents herefore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldier's warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

ALSO, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPE and MUSLIN, and crimping of every description, done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. FAUCHER acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors and encouragement she has received from the Ladies of Lexington and its vicinity; and informs them that she has removed from Main-street, to a Brick House on Upper-street, a short distance above Messrs. Bradford & Megowan's Auction Store, where she will continue the MILLINERY BUSINESS as formerly, with the altering and bleaching of STRAW BONNETS, in the neatest manner. She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a handsome assortment of RIBBONS, with other trimmings, of the newest Fashion, which she will furnish remarkably low. ALSO, CRIMPED RUFFS, CRAPE and MUSLIN, and crimping of every description, done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, Oct. 4, 1817.—40—tf

NOTICE.

LE GRAND having taken into partnership MF. CHARLES EDWARDS, the Auction and Commission Business will in future be conducted under the firm of

A. LE GRAND & CO.

13th Sept. 1817.—tf

By the President of the United States

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas the lands north of the Tennessee River have been surveyed:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands in Alabama territory, north of the River Tennessee, shall be held at Huntsville, in Madison County, in said territory, viz. on the first Monday in February next, for the lands contained in the ranges numbered, one, two, three, four, five, and six; and on the first Monday in March next, for the remainder of the aforesaid lands; each sale shall remain open for two weeks; and no longer; the sales shall commence with the first section of the lowest numbers of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President: —

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Oct. 18—12.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in a new concern, it becomes necessary for me to close all my former business; therefore, those who have claims on me will please to call immediately to me for a settlement of them, and those indebted to me are requested to make payment without delay.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill, receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

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